

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1809.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. 8 00 DAILY, per Year BUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. 70

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUS, New York City. Pants-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Elosque No. 10, Bonlevard des Capucines, If our friends who favor us with manuscripts

must an all cases send slamps for that purpose, Congressman Bromwell Has Written

to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

The preference of this or that member of the Fifty-sixth House for this or that can-Addate for Speaker is usually fashioned to fit some good reason, political, sectional or personal, and is accordingly entitled to respectful consideration. That is not true of the Hon. JACOB H. BROMWELL'S suggestion for the organization of the House.

Mr. BROMWELL is the Republican Congressman from the Second district of Ohio. He represents part of Cincinnati and some of its suburban townships. He has communicated his plan to the country through the newspapers and to the Hon. THOMAS B. REED by letter. It is this:

"I have written Speaker Runn, and will talk with him when he returns, advising him to accept the unanimous election of the Republicans of the of Representatives. My plan is that Mr. REED shall accept the Speakership, appoint the committees according to his untrammelled judgment, start the machinery of legislation, and ther resign the Speakership about the first of January vered with the honors of the eulogies of both Houses of Congress; culogies beatting the voluntary retirement of the first and only man to resign the high office of Speaker of the National House of make himself the more conspicuous, and render the country a splendid service."

Mr. REED possesses a sense of humor. When Mr. BROMWELL's letter catches up with him in his travels he is likely to experience a few minutes of genuine enjoyment of the purely American sort that does not proceed from anything mentioned by

The abjectness of the Cincinnati mem ber's appeal, the assumption that, while the Fifty-sixth House may include some statesmen capable of banging the desk with the gavel and counting quorums, it must depend upon Mr. REED and Mr. REED alone to name the committees and start the wheels of legislation, and the proposal that the House shall elect a Speaker with the understanding that he is to do the most difficult part of his successor's work and then resign, "covered with the honors of the eulogies of both Houses," are altogether novel and delightful.

We have looked up the Hon. JACOB H. BROMWELL's age in the books of reference. To our surprise we find that that gentleman is fifty-two years old this May-fiftytwo years, not fifty-two months.

Railways Built and Building in China

The latest demand for a railway concession made by the Russian Ambassador at Pekin renders it worth while to examine the whole subject of Chinese railways, including those merely projected, as well as those under construction. To that end, we avail ourselves of the exhaustive data collected by Lord CHARLES BERESFORD and published in his just-published book, "The Break-Up of China." According to the cabled report, the Rus-

sian Ambassador demanded a concession for a line from Pekin to some point unmentioned on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It has been suggested that Mukden would be for the more sombre mind of the Middlers. the Russian terminus of the contemplated line, but this is improbable, for Mukden are willing to "remain in good fellowship lies on the branch road, already surveyed and under process of construction, which is to connect Talienwan and Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian Railway; and aline from Mukden to Pekin would run practically parallel to the Tientsin Railway, which is now in course of extension to Newchwang. There is another way of reaching Pekin from the Trans-Siberian Railway, to which those interested in the Tientsin line could not reasonably object. We refer to the trade route from Pekin to Kiakhta. which touches the Siberian trunk lines at a point near Irkutsk. A railway line following this route would run many hundreds of miles to the westward of the Tientsin road, and, after traversing a part of Mongolia which supplies horses to the whole of China, and is also a wool-growing region, would enter the Chinese capital from the northwest. According to the latest advices from Pekin the concession requested by the Russian Ambassador was refused, but, as it is still pressed, we may assume that it will be granted ultimately, unless inflexible opposition is offered by the British

A glance at Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S map, which shows the railways built, building or surveyed in the Middle Kingdom, will indicate why Russia desires to reach Pekin from her Trans-Siberian Railway by a line of her own. At present she has under rapid construction a branch which leaves the main line somewhat to the northwest of Kirin, and then passes southwest of itthrough Chinese Manchuria to Talienwan and Port Arthur. This branch road is expected to connect at Mukden with the extension of the Tientsin Railway. which is already completed to Shanhaikwan, and is being rapidly pushed toward Newchwang. The gauge of this road, as of all railways to be built in China, is 4 feet 81/4 inches, whereas the Russian-Manchurian Railway, to which we have just referred, has a gauge of 5 feet. The Shanhaikwan road is under Chinese control, protection and administration, and, under the recent agreement between Russia and Great Britain, must always remain so, although a British corporation advanced the money needed for constructing it. Under the circumstances, we can see why the Rus sian Government desires to reach Pekin by a railway of its own, having the same gauge as the Siberian trunk line.

Outside of the line, 300 miles in length from Pekin through Tientsin to Shanhaikwan, which is known as the Imperial Chi nese Railway, and which, under the name of the Shanhaikwan-Newchwang Railway, is expected to be opened this summer as far as Kinchow, the only other iron road actually built in the Middle Kingdom is the Shanghai-Woosung Railway, which has a double track, but is only about seventeen miles long. Of lines, therefore, now in operation. there are only 317 miles in all China, to and Territories as to its required period. which the Chinese line to Newchwang, when viz.: from six months in Arizona to one completed, will add 170 miles, and the Russian lines now building in Manchuria twelve, three years in eleven, and five will add 1,400 miles. The only other line which is actually under construction is the | the divorce reformers, therefore, can be

Lu-Han road, which runs from Pekin to obtained only by the abandonment of the common policy of the rest of the States Hankow, passing through the provinces of Chihli, Honan and Hupeh. This will have a and a change in their legislation to agree with that of New York, or by New York's length of about 700 miles. Lord CHARLES relaxing its divorce law. Berespord found work progressing with considerable activity on this line near the northern end, but at the southern terminus work had been suspended, although there

were about twelve miles of embankment

ready for the metals. The concession for

this road, although during the best part of

its course it cuts the basin of the Yangtso-

Kinng, which is England's sphere of influ-

ence, was secured by a syndicate of Belgian

and French financiers; but the reversion of

the concession belongs to Americans in the

event of a failure to raise the \$25,000,000

subscribed on the part of the Franco-Belgian

syndicate. There seems to be some doubt as

to whether this road will prove as profitable

as the rival line projected from Tientsin to

Chinklang, near the mouth of the Yangtse.

The last-named line, which is Anglo-Ger-

man, is about 600 miles in length. Another

projected railway, the Hankow-Canton line,

runs from the Yangtse to a junction with

the Kowloon-Canton Railway at the last-

named city. This is an Anglo-American

concession, and is pronounced by Lord

CHARLES to be extremely valuable, as it

passes through some of the richest prov-

nces in the Middle Kingdom. The whole

line is 700 miles long, of which 600 orig-

inally belonged to an American syndicate.

In the southern provinces of Kwangsi

and Kwangtung the French have surveyed

a line running from Pakhol, the scaport to

Nanning, and thence, by the way of Langson,

to Hanol in Tonquin, but in the mercantile

communities of the South Lord CHARLES

BERESPORD heard the belief expressed that

no part of this line would be built with

French capital from the fear that it would

levelop British trade. The Shanghai-

Nanking line is a British railway projected

to connect Nanking with the coast. The

contract for construction has been signed

and part of the route has been surveyed

A right has also been conceded to a British

firm to build a branch 270 miles long from

the Shanghal-Nanking Railway to Shin-

yang in Honan, and also a railway which,

when constructed, should be very profitable,

namely, from Soochow, by way of Hang-

From the inquiries made by Lord CHARLES

BERESFORD, he arrived at the conclusion

that most of the lines projected in the

Middle Kingdom could be made to pay,

provided they were not overburdened by

nitial extravagance. The mode of con-

struction recommended is one midway be-

tween the costly method followed in Europe

and the rough, light structures used on

some pioneer lines in the United States.

Tariffs must be kept low, or advantage

will not be taken of the railways for the

use of traffic, and, if the fares are not low,

Middle and Middler.

The National Organization Committee of

the irreconcilable Populists took the trouble

to have a meeting at Kansas City last week

and to write an address to "the Populists of

the nation." The writers of the address may

be called Middler-of-the-Road Populists

They would not indorse the Barker and

Donnelly Populist ticket which was nomi-

nated at Cincinnati last year. The ordinary

middle-of-the-road is not exact enough for

them. They stand in the middle of a hair's

point in the quintessential mathematical

middle of the road. Fusion they regard as

the unpardonable sin. WHARTON BARKER and

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, who might seem un-

tainted of fusion and tolerably "straight,"

were nominated without the use of the refer-

endum, and are of doubtful authenticity in

The Middlers may not be numerous, but

they have the root of the matter in them.

The fact is that the Fusionists who are

doleful enough in all conscience, are too gay

The writers of the address say that they

with the Fusion brethren," provided that

the latter will "stand squarely on the

Turn away for a moment from money

making, from enjoyment of these good

times, and read a bit of that Omaha plat-

"We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the

erge of moral, political and material ruin. Cor-

ruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures

the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. * * * The

newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled

our homes covered with mortgages, labor im-

poverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are de-

nied the right of organization for self-protection imported pauper labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws.

is established to shoot them down, and they are ray

idly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stelen to

build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented

these in turn despise the Republic and endanger

therty. From the same prolific womb of govern

nental injustice we breed the two great classes-

To these hopeful sentiments of the uncor

rupted Populists of 1892 the Middlers

would return. Fusion is altogether too

Obstacles in the Way of Uniform

The demand for uniformity in the divorce

laws of the States, which has been provoked

by a recent scandalous occurrence, simply

A divorce reform league, with headquar

ters at Boston, has been agitating the ques-

tion for many years, and in one form or

another the whole subject of divorce has

come up in the assemblies and conventions

of different Churches, without any settle

ment which changes the old practice having

seen reached. A correspondent writing to

THE SUN from Boston thinks that "in time

the Church of Rome will sanction divorce

for adultery, or abandon its old position

and get on the Episcopal ground, but as

that Church regards marriage as a sacra

ment it is compelled to adhere to its prohi-

bition of divorce for any cause as an obliga-

The methodical movement to bring about

uniformity in the legislation of the States or

the subject, which was also begun several

years ago, does not seem to have come in

eight of a possibly successful conclusion

The truth is that the only radical exception

in divorce legislation is that of the State

of New York, which makes adultery the

only cause for a dissolution of marriage

With the exception of South Carolina, which

has no divorce law, the rest of the Union

makes wilful desertion a sufficient cause.

with a difference between the State

year in seventeen States, two years in

years in three. The uniformity desired by

tion of unchangeable religious principle.

Divorce Legislation.

ramps and millionaires."

revives an old discussion.

cheerful for them.

iblic opinion silenced, lusiness prostrated.

down in the Omaha platform.

onsequence.

form :

the Chinese will prefer to walk.

chow, to Ningpo.

Now, wilful desertion was recognized by Protestantism as a sufficient cause when it rejected the sacramental character of marriage at the time of the Reformation, and in Germany the causes have been multiplied to an extent not exceeded by our States which are freest in their divorce laws. Wilful desertion, deemed sufficient ground in our colonial period, is still the rule in American legislation. It is contended that practically abandonment breaks up the family no less than adultery, that cruelty, drunkenness and the like destroy the moral obligation of marriage and defeat its purpose. When marriage is treated as a purely civil contract it is inevitable that other offences than adultery should be made grounds for its dissolution, and consequently it seems improbable that the rest of the Union would yield to New York.

Churches, however, can make laws for the consciences of their members which guard more strictly the sanctity of marriage and they can impose penalties for in fractions of their rules. This is what the Roman Catholic Church does in refusing to tolerate divorce for any cause. The Episcopal Church forbids divorce for any cause except adultery and remarriage to any except the innocent party, and its clergymen cannot officiate at such marringes. Actually, however, as the expe rience of the society in New York in which Episcopalians are dominant proves, its canon on the subject is violated frequently by its communicants both in getting divorces and in marrying again after them; and they thus defy the law of their Church without incurring social disapproval. As these new marriages are usually solemnized by ministers they receive religious approval also. Very many nurely civil marriages are contracted be fore Mayors, Justices and other civil officers, it is true, but the parties to them are generally from foreign countries where such a marriage is necessary, even if thereafter a religious ceremony

is to occur. Before the religious denominations can bring any effectual influence to secure uniformity in divorce legislation, it is evident that they must come to some agreement among themselves as to their requirements and as to the practice of their ministers, for at present, as we have said, people legally divorced for any cause have no difficulty in getting ministers to recognize their divorces and marry them to new mates. The woman recently divorced for adultery in New York had only to pass over into Connecticut to find a minister willing to marry her to another man on the very day the decree against her was granted by the New York court; and except for her social consequence her

case was not remarkable. In the religious community there is no more harmony as to this matter of divorce than in the legislation of the States. A large part of it adheres conscientiously to the opinion and doctrine that the cause of wilful desertion, at least, is Scripturally defensible. Moreover, divorce for a cause legal anywhere receives both religious sanction and the approval of fashionable society.

It is a very difficult question.

Senator Davis on the Philippines.

In a speech at St. Paul last week the Hon. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS set forth some facts and inevitable conclusions from them which the Atkinsonians persistently blink. Several of these facts and conclusions are here noted:

I. By the protocol between the United States and Spain, the authority of the former in the Philippines was limited to the bay, city and harbor of Manila. The order within those limits, Spain for good der in the rest of the Philippines.

original principles" of the party as laid II. The proposal of the American Peace Commissioners that, pending the exchange of ratifications, the United States should have authority over the whole archipelago was rejected by the Spanish Commissioner.

III. The hands of the United States in Luzon being thus tied, AGUINALDO invested Manila and seized the waterworks, "a proceeding at the present day unauthorized by the laws of war."

IV. While the treaty of peace was pending in the Senate AGUINALDO, aided and comforted by the opponents of the treaty, attacked the forces of the United States, forces that were occupying their position under the protocol.

V. AGONCILLO, AGUINALDO'S agent called on Senator Davis in Paris several times, but did not go before the commission, although told that it would be glad to hear him. He was "vague and noncommittal," and would not say what he wanted, save "to have the Filipinos relieved from the immemorial and exeruciating atrocities of Spain." This the United States has done.

VI. AGUINALDO'S so-called "Government" is only a military dictatorship, which 'does not profess to be and cannot be based upon any principles analagous to those expressed in the Declaration of Indepenlence." He is the leader of a single tribe of insurgents, occupying a part of a single island.

VII. The protectorate and independent Filipino Government notion was one deemed possible by Senator Davis, but he was convinced by the savagery proposed by Aguinal Do that the people of the Philippine Islands are not capable of self-

government: "When Accuration sent that proclamation or o ret order into the city of Manila, while our hands were tied as to Spain and the exchange of ratifica tions was pending, that in the night time the Philip-pine inhabitants of the city of Manila were to rise and slaughter the people of every race and land-German, English, American, French and all who were not of Filipino blood-I made up my mind that such a people and that such a Government called), was not fit to administer and conduct self

VIII. What the United States should do in the Philippines:

"Now I think, my tellow citizens, that the duty the United States toward the Philippine archipelago is to retain sovereignty over there permanently and not provisionally. I would take the example of England in the Malay States and the Malay penin sula over immediately opposite, and I would give to the Philippines, just as I would to any other people, just as complete autonomy as from time to time they show themselves capable of exercising. But until that time shall come, until the Tagal (which is only about one third of the population of the archipelago and is bitterly opposed by the Macabebes; until th Tagal and Vici and Mohammedan in Mindanao shall recognize the ascendancy of the United States and submit to its peaceable and just and equitable form of government, I would extend the strong hand of the republic over that great archipelago and say: There shall be peace here and law and equal justice and fair taxation and equal rights.

IX. The United States must have its share in the commerce of China. Not only are

the Philippines important commercially in themselves, but Manila is 600 miles from Hong Kong, "and the nation which hopes to be a factor in China has no right to re

linquish the possession of the Philippines." X. The Philippines must be held "permanently and not provisionally, until the inhabitants thereof shall demonstrate, and as they shall demonstrate their capacity for autonomy, and then grant it to them, little by little, to the fullest degree of which

they shall show themselves capable." "I speak," said Senator Davis, "only for myself and without any inspiration or concert of opinion with any other man. But there is a concert of opinion between

him and the majority of Americans.

Our Troops in Alaska.

In friendly accordance, it is understood, with a suggestion from Great Britain, our Government has countermanded its recent orders to establish a new military post at Pyramid Harbor, within the region which the Dominion regards as being in controversy. Out of this matter, perhaps, grew the report that England had also objected to our despatch of any additional troops to garrison duty in Alaska.

The facts as to the movement of troops are simple. Two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, hitherto stationed in Alaska, have been ordered to withdraw in order to join their regiment in the Philippines, and other troops go to take their places. Should the result of this exchange of station be to furnish one additional infantry company for Alaska, it would legitimately follow from our having a larger regular army now than when the garrison was reëstablished in Alaska. In any case it would be preposterous to find any menace in our adding one company to our small force there, in view of the growing importance of that region.

As little sense would there be in England's urging that she employs no troops For many years the Dominion Government, which has charge of that region, has sent thither a detachment of Northwest mounted police, which is armed, drilled, uniformed and practically a military organization She did this for years, during which we had not a single soldier on our side of the line. not even militia; but, so far from protesting, we recognized that her armed constabulary were a guarantee of peace and order. In like manner our purpose to-day in sending up other troops to take the place of those withdrawn for service at Manila is to insure obedience to the laws and to prevent conflicts between miners. When Company L, Twenty-fourth Infantry, started north last week from Seattle to relieve the Fourteenth, it was publicly announced that the men of the Twenty-fourth were to be stationed at Wrangel, Skagway and Mission, or, in other words, where they ought to be for the purposes required.

It is true that Skagway is understood to be one of the places which the Dominion covets as a port, but the stationing of troops there is obviously based on the fact that Skagway is along the great highway to the Yukon mining region. Fort Wrangel has long been garrisoned by Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, and Dyes, which is directly in the Lynn Canal region, where the Dominion wants us to concede her a port, by Company D, Fourteenth Infantry. We also have Battery A, Third Artillery, at Circle, with detachments of the same regiment at St. Michael and Rampart. A small portion of the Eighteenth Infantry has also been at St. Michael, and it is said that the garrison there will be exchanged. But at all points our garrisons are established in the interests of peace and order, and hence. while the proposed new post of Pyramid Harbor has been given up, the posts at Dyea and Skagway will be continued.

Joe Wheeler in Boston.

On Memorial Day Gen. JOE WHEELER will deliver the address before Edward W. United States was responsible for good | Kinsley Post, G. A. R., in the Boston Theatre. This is the post that took charge of the funeral services of a Confederate so dier last winter.

Several cities tried to get this admirable old-young Confederate-Federal Unionist to make a speech on Memoriai Day. He is a representative American citizen and soldier and popular with about everybody except Joe Bailey, who is nobody.

It is Boston's good fortune that he has consented to go there. He will find a most cordial and significant welcome. The Boston people are sick of the racket of the ante-imperialist guinea fowl, most of them not Boston-bred. It is an infliction which Massachusetts has to bear that there are a number of persons in it who are loudly disloyal at present. Most of them-and they are few at mostcultivate a taste for singularity of opinion with the consequent advertising privileges. Some of them would shave one side of their heads rather than go unnoticed. All of them have a weakness for giving advice to the country on all subjects. Ordinarily they amuse their fellow citizens. Of late they have carried the show too far. Boston and Massachusetts are weary of them and disgusted with them. The ninety-nine hundredths object to being held responsible for the posturing and gibbering of the one-hundredth

Gen. JOE WHEELER'S visit will be a relief to the Bostonians, and an opportunity to show their patriotism. They feel that the screams of the violent word during a few months past have given the city and State an undeserved bad reputation.

The Democrats of the Second Maine Congress district are calling to Col. BEYAN and the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS to come and help them. The Bimetallie League of Auburn has resolved to give a "silver rally" at the Lewiston fair grounds June 17. NELSON DINGLEY'S successor is to be chosen June The Bimetallic League is justified in appealing to Col. BRYAN and Mr. WILLIAMS. Whenever the Democratic vote is not considered to be small enough, the importation of hese orators, or of either of them, will be found useful.

Plans for a jurors' hotel have been submitted recently to the building committee of the Cook County Board of Canvassers in Chicago. The proposition, seriously prepared, is for an establishment designed to do away with many of the existing causes for complaint in the treatment of jurors. These servants of justice are practically incarcerated overnight n many cases where there is a disagreement During a protracted criminal trial they are frequently subjected to much hardship and annorance from which no visible benefit is derivable. Large expenses, too, are incurred for the meals furnished to jurors. A force of court officers is required to watch them and protect them from the attentions or intrusions of in-

terested persons. The proposed Chicago Jurors' Hotel is to have a dormitory with accommodations for twelve guests, an office for the deputy Sheriff, a dining-room, a smoking-room, and, as appro-priate to Chicago, a veranda. The hotel, if esablished, is to be connected with the jail by a bridge resembling the New York "Bridge of Sighs" which now connects the City Prison

with the Criminal Court Building. Jurors, when directed to retire for deliberation, or during court recess, can retire and deliberate under conditions more favorable, it is

claimed, to a just, dispassionate and harmon ous verdict than is the case at present. The idea is a novel one and may be found worthy of careful consideration elsewhere

than in Chicago.

TINPLATE.

Present State of a Joke Made by President Cleveland in 1893.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- During the discussion of the McKinley Tariff bill in 1890 Thomas L. Bunting, then a Representative in Congress from Erie county, N. Y., made a vigorous fight against the proposed duty of 21-5 cents a pound on tin and terne plate. These articles f general consumption were produced almost exclusively in Wales and in the counties of England adjoining Wales. Mr. Bunting was a packer of canned goods at Hamburg, N. Y., and he said that the protective duty would compel consumers of canned goods to pay an additional cent on every can of fruits, vegetables or meats they bought. The House, nevertheless, placed a duty on tinplate and the Senate acquiesced in that action.

In 1893 a party of British journalists, headed by Sir William Long of Sheffleld, visited this country. In the party were Lascelles Carr, editor of the Cardiff Mail, Sir Morgan Morgan and others. During their visit to Washington they called on President Cleveland. When he discovered that most of them were from Wales ne facetiously remarked:

"I suppose, gentlemen, that you have come to the United States to try to discover those mythical tinplate mills which were to have een established under the Tariff bill adopted

by the last Republican Congress." The President and his visitors, who were naturally in sympathy with him in this instance, regarded the remark of Mr. Cleveland as a particularly brilliant joke, and they continued to laugh over it as long as they stayed n Washington

When Lascolles Carr returned to his own country he published a little book in which he expressed his astonishment at the prosperity which he found everywhere in American manufacturing towns. He was particularly surprised that the mechanics of Youngstown, O., were able to own their houses in fee simple and to furnish them with draperles and carpets and even musical instruments, such as pianos, which were far herond the reach of the average British mechanic. He stated in this little volume that he was astounded at these evidences of the overthrow of the first principles of political economy, but he admitted that the prosperity existed, notwithstanding his own theoretical opinions that a protective policy was inimical to the interests of the workingmen.

It is now nearly eight years since the duty on tinplate went into effect and the results of those eight years of American energy and enterprise, backed by the American protective policy, are surprising alike to the advocates and the opponents of that protective policy. In the first six months of the industry, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1891, the total production of tin and terne plate, the latter being used alost exclusively for roofing purposes, was 2,236,743 pounds. The first full year of the manufacture of tin-covered plate in this country resulted in the production of upward of 42,000,000 pounds. In 1893 the product was nearly tripled in volume, reaching 123,600,000 pounds. From that time there has been a steady increase until in the year 1898 the mills of the United States produced 732,290,000 pounds of plate. The total product in the seven and a half years, up to the 31st of last December, was 2,235,590,629 pounds of tin

and terne plate. Instead of increasing the cost of cannel goods to the consumer, the duty on tinplate has had a contrary effect. Tin cans for packing purposes are sold to-day to packers 25 per cent. lower than in 1891, and instead of depending upon the Welsh product the packers are enabled to secure every pound of tin that they need right from the mills of the United States. In other words, the tariff act of 1890 has absolutely established a new industry, giving employment to thousands of skilled mechanics, who, like the men of Youngstown, who created so profound an impression in the mind of Mr. Lascelles Carrand his associates, are able to possess their own homes, to fit them up as no British workingman can, and to supply their families with better food than any British workingman can. And this has all been done through the Tariffact of 1890, commonly known as the McKinley bill.

Not only has the price of timplate been reresulted in the cost of roofing tin, so that the builder as well as the packer is able to reduce his prices for roofing to the extent of 25 per cent, below the figures of nine years ago.

LOST TO THE WORLD FOR 28 YEARS. Alexander Hall Spends That Time in State

Asylums, Utterly Forgotten by Everybody. ROCHESTER, May 20.-Had the grave closed over Alexander S. Hall he would not have een more completely lost to the world than he has been for twenty-eight years. He now well advanced in years and it is only at times that his reason deserts him. In 1871 he was admitted to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica from his home in Steuben county, and in 1878 was transferred to the Willard State Hospital. The authorities had often wondered about him, but as he made no trouble, and as nobody appeared to trouble him, he lived his life away in the institution The management changed, new laws were enacted by which, in 1803, the patient became a State instead of a county charge, but his condition did not change. Evidently the outside world had lost trace of him. No relatives or friends came to see him and he spoke of no one. The only thing that could come to alter his condition was death. In 1897 it was

one. The only thing that could come to alter his condition was death. In 1897 it was found necessary to use his name in connection with a court proceeding, and some idea of the utter lack of memory of him may be gained when it is stated as a rositive fact that his relatives were obliged to substitute a fictitious name in place of his own, the name having been completely forgotten and it being believed that he was long since dead.

A number of years ago Mattin Smith, a wealthy resident of Tarrytown, died, leaving all his property to his wife, with the provision that it should be distributed to the children and the children's children on each successive death. In 1897 it became necessary to institute an action to discover the shares belonging to the heirs of Mr. Smith, and not until then were the facts discovered. Hall was the granison of Mr. Smith, and to him was due a share of Smith's valuable property, which had become considerably depleted, but there still remained about \$1,000 which belonged to Hall. Application was made to Justice Dunwell this morning by Attorney Samuel S. Partyldge of Phelps for an order annointing Charles J. Franklin of Ovid a committee of Mr. Hall, so that the money could be raid to him. Justice Dunwell granted the order.

"The case is a remarkable one," said Attorney Partridge in describing the facts to the Court. "For nearly thirty years this man was utterly forgotten by everybody. His wile died and his mother died and other relatives nassed away, but he was never informed of it by those near to him by ties of blood. So far as the records show he never had a visitor or a communication during all the years.

NO TREASON WANTED.

Whether from Sambo Bowles or Edward Atkinson."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS -Sir I send you with this a copy of a letter written by a North Adams firm to a Boston house which had favored it with a copy of one of Atkinson's tracts. A. G. M. PITTSFIELD, May 20.

GENTLEMEN: We return to you herewith a circular which we received in your envelope this morning. We do not know what your object is in sending it to us. We certainly have no sympathy with the cotorie of superannuated cranks and imbedies in Boston who call themselves anti-imperialists, and we do not care to have any of their literature. We have always been in the habit of sustaining the United States when at war with other people, whether rebels or national Gov-ernments. Massachusetts has been disgraced during the last year by some of herown people. We wish to take no part in it and do not want aur of their litera ture, whether it be from Samuel Bowles or Edward Atkinson, Yours truly,

THE SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

The Negroes of the South and the Negroes of Jumaica.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter in THE SUN to-day from Albany and signed A. W. C., after making a comparison of the negroes of the Southern States with those of the island of Jamaica, asks: "Will some of the controversialists on this bitter and embittering topic set forth reasons for this wide difference of conditions and temperament between the negro population of Georgia and that of lamaica in their relations to the white neighbors and vice versa?" The question can be answered very simply by saving the situation in these two places is entirely different.

The history of Jamaica shows that there, too, the "race question" has at times agitated the public mind most severely. When, after years of agitation, the British abolition at succeed ed in having the slaves of the British West Indies freed, Jamaica was left in a condition very similar to that of our Southern States directly after the civil war. island negro population, suddenly raised from the lowest status of society to absolute the lowest status of society to absolute equality (politically) with their white neighbors, immediately attempted to take and enjoy all the power their vast majority over the whites gave them. The whites, who up to that time had possessed all the power, and still had all the wealth and education of the Island, naturally sought to retain their power. Terrible riots ensued; the negroes arose against the whites overywhere, and the insurrection was only put down after much blood had been shed, martial law declared, and the leaders of the martial law declared, and the leaders of the negroes caught and executed.

martial law declared, and the leaders of the negroes caught and executed.

The colonial Government, seeing the utter impossibility of continuing as a self-government to the continuing of the self-government to the continuing of petitioning the home Government to the rank of a "Crown colony," and in 1863 this was done, since which time the Government has been almost entirely in the hands of the Colonial Office of England. The Governor is of course appointed by the Crown; the Legislature consists of fourteen elected members, five ex-officio" members, and a certain number (not more than ten) appointed by the tovernor. It can thus be seen, therefore, that even if the whole number of elected members oppose the Governor, he can still by appointing the full number allowed him, and with the sid of the "ex-officio" members, control all legislation. He has also entire control of all appointments, and not being dependent for his office on any political nower in the island he naturally is not compelled to make any appointment for any political reasons whatever.

make any appointment for any pointers reasons whatever.

The Government being thus entirely removed from the grasp of the black (as well as the white) politician, one great cause of friction has been done away with entirely, and consequently lynching for political reasons is never heard of. The fact that the negroes so greatly outnumber the whites is perhaps the best reason for the absence of such crimes as those cited by your correspondent. The whites of Jamaica are comparatively few and are found mostly in the towns: such crimes are rarely Jamaica are comparatively few and are found mostly in the towns; such crimes are rarely committed in towns, and the presence of large garrisons, no doubt, adds to the security of the white population in Jamaica. In the country districts the few whites are usually rich land-owners, with large retinues of servants, and while negroes do to some extent fill the positions of servants and plantation hands, they have been to a large extent supplanted by coolies imported from the East Indies, the negroes since their emancipation much preferring to do nothing for others and little for themselves.

hemselves.

Whites of the small farmer class do not exist. in Jamaica, and it is on the women of this class that these terrible crimes are usually commit-ted. Households that consist of a man, his wife, small children, and one or two negro ser-vants or 'arm hands, on the other hand, abound everywhere throughout the Southern abound everywhere throughout the Southern States, and during the absence of the men of the family in the fields the women of such households are left absolutely unprotected. The condition of affairs, therefore, in Jamaica and Georgia, for instance, is in no way similar and cannot be compared, and if your correspondent on his next visit to Jamaica will make it his business to study the conditions of the country a little better. I think he will not ask the questions he has put in his letter on his return.

ROLAND B. HARVEY.

NEW YORK, May 19. New York, May 19.

The Southern Whites Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If those nterested in the controversy over the lynching of negroes at the South will reflect, they will note the fact that all the adverse criticism of the South has come from people living in New York or Albany or Cohoes; people who have, presumably, never resided in the South, and therefore cannot be entirely familiar with the revailing conditions. Is it not a remarkable fact that the participants in these lynchings are frequently of the best Southern families. and are highly educated, refined and cultured

Now, while I do not think torture is justified nder any circumstances whatever, any more than the torture of a mad dog would be, there is no doubt that the present laws are inadequate to deal as swiftly and surely with the crime of rape as the occasion demands. The atubborn fact remains that in spite of legal punishment, in spite of lynchings, that crime is still committed with appalling frequency, notwithstanding the fact that the ravisher must know that death will be the penalty whether by mob or court of law. This being the case, the subject becomes a problem and one not to be pushed aside lightly with a e not to be pushed aside lightly

one not to be pushed aside lightly with a "pish." or "pshaw".
It seems to me that we of the North are indulging in a great deal of criticism, which, partion me, reminds me too forcibly of the mawkish sentimentality lavished on the Indians or the Filipinos, which has caused so much useless shedding of blood. It is certainly very strange that Southern gentlemen, almost to a man, will defend their section against criticism on the score of lynching. Is it that we know so much better than they? Is it that those who are born in the South, live in the South and know the Southern darky are wrong and we are right? Is there no fire causing such a smoke? Do we know whereof we speak?

New York, May 19.

I kwis R. Gwyn.

Desecration of Bronx Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Surely the Park Commissioners and still more surely the Botanical Garden trustees cannot be aware of the fact that a "merry-go-round" of the real the fact that a "merry-go-round" of the real Coney Island type is now in the course of erection in the very heart of Bronx Park. And dit seems beyond belieft within sight and sound of that dark hemiosk grove and on the banks at the most picturesque part of the little stream where it rippies over its rocky bed through the gerge at the old mill.

None but a true lover of this, one of nature's most beautiful wild and secluded spots, can imagine my feelings of indignation, horror, anger and disgust as I beheld the awful work in progress yesterday.

May I not rush at once to ask the aid of The Sus in calling attention to what is being done in hopes thereby to stop this vandalism before it may be too late. A Lover of the Broxx.

Miss Nelson to the End Hog

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS - Sir Replying to yo correspondent of May 17, whose unbridled judg-ment of my are and vocation has caused me some anxiety. I would say that when theatre tickets are irchased the buyer pays for a particular seat, and, as the chairs provided for patrons are so constructed that when it is necessary for amusement hunlers to both occupy the same side in passing, the chairs can be folded and thus give ample space for two ersons. If at any time I occupy the end seat and another passenger presents himself for admission I always move down, in rain or hail, snow or sun because I wish to facilitate the entrance of the latest omer. The third query as to how I would obviate he narrow space for passengers to pass when the ccupants of the middle section wish to slight well, I cannot regulate that. Street cars do ish beard and lodging, and people who have homes nust go to them.

I regret that my argument was not convincing ough to convert the sender of the letter signed End Hog, but in some necks there are clastic tenencies, and I must admit the end seat is a desirable ocation for the exertion of these tendencies. So I wish your correspondent much joy while the open-NEW YORK, May 20.

He's Thinking Good Americanism All the Time.

From the Boston Herald.

The price mental for absolute and complete science n the Philippine question clearly belongs to ex-President Boulamin Harrison. The ablest inquisi-tors have been unable to get a single word from him in the subject. Considering his prominence, his success in concealing his opinion on the burning one is quite a feat.

From the Philadelphia Call

From the Philadelphia Call.

Twill be Dewey this and Dewey that, and Dewey everywhere:
Burks will split a million threats and fill The sizeling air.
Every day'll be Dewey Day.
For symething like a week,
And when we rethrough we'll be so hoarse you cannot hear us speak.
Who cares for that I Let cannon roar and be about the big base drum.
The nation's got the "delirium trems,"
For Dewey's comming "hum." The nation's not the "delirium trems," For Dewey's coming "hum,"

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Customs Regulations for the Several Inands Under Military Control.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President McKinley, through Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, has made the following announcements relating to the internal affairs of the several islands now under the military control of the

United States: First-Collectors of Customs at the several ports under military jurisdiction are directed to perform the duties heretofore invested in United States Consuls or consular officers in said territory as far as concerns seamen, ves sels, clearances, &c. The fees or dues collected are ordered to be deposited and accounted for as prescribed by customs regulations. In order to comply with the provisions of section 2844. United States Revised Statutes, the certificaions of invoices of goods shipped to the United States from territory under the military government of the United States are to be executed by a Consul of a friendly nation or by two resident merchants of good reputation.

Second-No vessel is to be allowed to clear from any port in Cuba or Porto Rico for another port until all her cargo is landed or accounted for. All goods not duly entered for payment of duty within five days after their arrival in port must be landed and stored. The expense is to be charged against the goods. Formerly ten days were given. The shipper took advantage of the regulation by leaving his goods in the Custom House free of expense. The order is intended to break up the enstorn. he custom. Third—Coopers' wares in shooks, also hoops

Third—Coopers' wares in shooks, also hoops and headings, are only required to pay a duty of 12 cents per 100 kilos into Forto Rico. This is a further reduction of 6 cents from the 18-cent rate, which was one-half of the original Porto Rican duty of 36 cents.

Fourth—The President directs that here-after when the importation of beer takes place in barrels the receptacles shall be dutlable according to No. 191 (letter a) on 30 per cent of gross weight, instead of 18 per cent, as formerly. When the importation is effected in buttles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or gross weight, instead of 18 per cent. as formerly. When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or barrels, all such packages shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff in which comprised. Exterior cases or barrels shall respectively be liable to the duty prescribed in No. 189 (letter b), or in No. 191 (letter a), on 15 per cent, of the gross weight. For bottles or flasks and likewise for all other recentacles used for importing beer or cider, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong. The order is intended to relieve brewers and shippers from the exaction of paying duty on the casks, bottles and flasks, Only the net weight of the flucted is compelled to pay duty, and receptacles pay only according to the proper classification that they come under.

only the let weight of the include is compensed to pay duty, and receptacles pay only according to the proper classification that they come under.

Fifth—This order affects the Philippines as well as Cuba and Porto Rico. Hereafter for assessment of duty the currency of the invoices well as Cuba and Porto Rico. Hereafter for assessment of duty the currency of the invoices must be reduced to the money of account of the United States upon the basis of the values of foreign coins as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year. The date of the invoices will indicate the value of the currency. Hereafter, also, the consignee named in the bill of lading, or the person to whom such consignee shall, by indoresment, have assigned the bill of lading, a shall present to the officer duly designated for that purpose by the military authority his bill of lading, an invoice describing the goods, showing their character, quantity and cost, together with an entry in duplicate showing the name of the importer and of the vessel of importation, the place whence the goods were imported, the date of their arrival at the port of destination, the marks and numbers of the packages, the nature and quantity of their contents, their value, including costs incurred in packing them for shipment, and the currency in which the invoices were made out. The invoice must be made out in the currency of the country of exportation, and need not be verified. The entry must be signed by the importer, who must make affidavit to the truth of all the statements contained therein, and shall agree in value and description with the facts shown by the invoice. Formerly invoices of shipments to Cuba, Porto Hico and the Philippines had to be verified before a Consul, but by this order the same is no longer necessary.

OUR GREAT EXPORT TRADE.

Sir Robert Giffen Gives Reasons Why We Have an Excess of Exports. WASHINGTON, May 21.-The fact that the United States has overtaken and passed the

United Kingdom as an export country and is now leading the world as a distributor of manufactures and natural products is discussed at considerable length in an elaborate paper by Sir Robert Giffen, recently read before the Royal Statistical Society of England. and just received by the Treasury Bureau of and just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The paper is entitled "The Excess of Imports," and while it primarily discusses the excess of British imports over exports, incldentally gives much attention to the rapid increase in exports of the United States. Discussing this special subject, the paper says:

"There are obvious reasons why the United States should have an excess of exports. In the first place the United States has to pay in its exports for the share of the carriage of goods in its foreign trade which is performed by foreign ships. This is a very large figure. In recent years the proportion of the imports and exports of the United States carried in foreign ships has ranged between 75 and 80 per cent, so that the United States is a coupand exports of the United States carried in foreign ships has ranged between 75 and 80 per cent, so that the United States is a country which has to pay other nations for the carriage of its goods in the foreign trade. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the foreign country which does the carrying trade for the United States is mainly the United Kingdom, and in this difference between the two countries accordingly we have, pro fanto, an explanation of the excess of imports in the case of the United Kingdom, and of the excess of exports in the case of the United Kingdom, and of the excess of exports in the case of the United States. Next, the United States is a country which owes money in various ways to foreign nations. There is an annual stream of American visitors to Europe, and there is an American colony permanently residing in Europe whose expenses have to be paid for. More important still, a great deal of capital has been invested in the United States by Europeans—by English people, by Dutch people and Belgians, as well as by French and Germans, not to speak of minor nationalities in Europe. The interest on this debt has of course to be paid in exports, unless to the extent that in any given period reinvestments are made in the United States. In these various ways, then, an excess of exports from the United States can be accounted for, and it may be questioned whether in recent years, when the excess of exports was so large, any great withdrawal of capital from the United States was in progress."

IN MEMORY OF THE REPOLUTION. Graves of the Heroes in Old Trinity Decorated and a Women's Service Held.

The New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution had their annual service in Trinity Church in honor of the heroes of the Revo-lution yesterday afternoon, following it by placing flowers on the graves in the churchyard. The service is usually held on the first Sunday after Laster, but owing to the illness of the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, the assistant rector of Trinity, who is the Chaplain of the chapter this year, it was postponed until yes-

rector of Trinity, who is the Chaplain of the chapter this year, it was postponed until yesterday.

The members of the chapter, headed by Mrs. Donald Mel.ean, the Regent, and Mrs. Charlotte Chambers, the Secretary, went to the church in a body. The pulpit was decorated with the national colors.

In the course of his sermon the Rev. Dr. Steele vaid a tribute to the organization's work in the Spanish war. The order, he said, had fulfilled every particite purpose of its existence, and had extended its influence into every camp, hospital, battlefield, and naval station while the war was in progress.

"I do not care to define the present status of woman, for fear I might be called an old fogy." he continued, "but the true woman, who carries with her her womanhood into the home, the school or the business world, is just as lovable, just as sweet, just as sympathstic field hiess her, as she ever was in the days of her old environments, and just so long as she remains so she will command the hearts of men. Stand for focial purity, and oppose all those ovil tendencies that now and then shock the world with disgraceful scandals which threaten the stability of the home. You women can stop it better than all the legislation in the world."

The Healthiest Cities of the World. From the Medical Record,

Not long since Dr. Benjafield of Hobart, Tasmania, made a claim in the Lancet that the town was "the healthrest citz in the world," because it had a death rate of only 14 per 1,000. In reply Dr. Willoughry, the medical officer of health of Fastbourne, Eng-land says that the death rate of that place, the population of which is 5,000 larger than that of Hobart, was only 10.8 in 1898, and less than 10 per 1,000 in 1897.

We can beat Dr. Renjafield's figures in many towns in this country. In Toledo, O., a city of nearly in this country. In Toledo, U., a city of the 150,000 inhabitants, the death rate last year, as cording to the report of Dr. J. T. Woods, Health Officer, was 10.5. In Eric. Pa., during the past three years the rate has varied from 10.53 to 10.94.

Col. For Rabbit of Kentucky. From the Middleborough Record. Col. Fox Rabbit of Lincoln county is attending court here this week.